

Deliberation of tissue factors pathology of breast cancer in two groups aging under 40 and above 40 years in Ardabl province during 2013-2014

Abstract

Background and subjective: Breast cancer is one of the most common malignancies among women. Some studies say that an early breast cancer diagnosis implicates a worse prognosis; which can be in relation with multitude factors such as late manifestation, acute forms of the disease and bad features of the tumor. Considering different results in studies, this study aims toward deliberation of breast cancer histology-pathology in two groups of under 40 and above 40 years old in Ardabil 2014-2015.

Methods: this study was a cross sectional study. All the histological-pathological data were gathered through patients' cases. After all, data were divided into two groups and compared in equal T. Also, Axillary lymph nodes involvement levels in equal T were assessed in two groups.

Results: 71.9% of the patients were above 40 years old and 28.1% of them were under 40. The most common tumor was invasive ductal carcinoma. Involved lymph nodes were significantly more in under 40 group ($p < 0.005$). Moreover, involvement levels were significantly higher in under 40 group in equal T (T=1 and T=2) ($p = 0.032$ and $p = 0.05$).

Conclusions: our study implicated that involvement levels of Auxiliary lymph nodes were higher in under 40 group than above 40. Therefore, we can conclude that breast cancer in under 40 group has a worse prognosis.

Keywords: cancer, breast, histological-pathological factors